September 2006

The Standards Forum and Standards Actions

Visit the Technical Standards Program Web site at http://tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/

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Activity Summary

In Conversion – 4

In Preparation – 22

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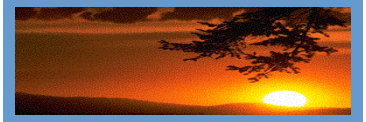
Published in August - 1



5-year Review Status

Proposed For Revision – 5

Revision in Progress – 6

Proposed for Reaffirmation – 1

Reaffirmation in Progress - 21

Cancellations Pending –9

Cancellations in Progress - 0

Inside This Issue

Technical Standards Program Manager's Note

Hello, everyone!

I trust that you have all had a fun-filled summer. As the vacations come to an end and the kids get back to the business of learning, I am pleased to present our third edition to this calendar year's Standards Forum/Standards Actions.

Before I introduce the articles included in this edition of the newsletter, I would like to say that the DOE Technical Standards Program continues to function normally. Of course, this is due in a very large part because of the program's active group of technical standards managers, as well as my small, yet highly effective team here at the TSPO. I thank all of you for your continued support in the program!

Jeff Feit

The RevCom system also continues to operate quite smoothly thanks to developer, Doxcelerate, and also the many end-users who provide us with the feedback necessary to make improvements. At any given time there are usually several draft standards posted for comment in the RevCom 5.1 system. It works and it works very well!

Announcements

- World Standards Day will be celebrated on Wednesday October 11, 2006 in Washington , D.C. (details in this newsletter); and
- ANSI has redesigned its NSSN search engine (details in this newsletter).

The Articles

In this newsletter there are a few different articles that I hope you will find interesting. In the first article, the ANSI Reporter conducted an interview with James Turner, Technology Policy Specialist, House of Representatives Committee on Science, entitled "Ten Years After the NTTAA: 1996-2006". Mr. Turner discusses the origins of the NTTAA starting with its inception in 1993 when Secretary of Defense, Bill Perry, pushed to get DoD out of the MilSpec business. As a direct result, the Defense Department began to rely more heavily on voluntary consensus standards. When it became obvious that this action was saving money and increasing efficiency, the civilian agencies were brought into the picture. The second article, entitled "Committee on Nuclear Fuel Cycle Approves Two New Standards", comes from the May 2006 edition of the ASTM Standardization News. ASTM has standardized two new test methods. The first method (ASTM C 1637) has to do with the determination of impurities in Plutonium metal. The second method (ASTM C 1638) concerns the determination of Iodine-129 in Uranium Oxide. In an article entitled, "Renewable Portfolio Standards Help Wind Industry to Sail", ANSI discusses some of the policy behind renewable portfolio standards (RPS). I found it interesting that RPS requires a percentage of electricity to be derived from renewable sources such as wind, solar, biomass, and geothermal.

Finally I hope that you will take the time to read this Forum edition's Technical Standards Manager Spotlight. This time we introduce Adeliza Cordis who hails from the Livermore Site Office. Thanks for being part of our team, Liza!

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I hope that you enjoy reading this edition of the Standards Forum and Standards Action. That's it until December. Have a nice fall!

James Turner
Technology Policy Specialist, House of Representatives Committee on Science

TEN YEARS AFTER THE NTTAA: 1996-2006

James Turner has served as a member of the professional staff of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Science for more than 25 years. During his tenure, he has worked on numerous bills, reports, and hearings on a wide variety of topics. These include the international competitiveness of U.S. industry, environmental and energy research and development, trade and technology policy, intellectual property, standards, and technology transfer.

Mr. Turner was a key author and advocate of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA), and in this special issue of the ANSI Reporter he shares some of the history behind the Act and his perspective on the achievements it has wrought since its inception.

This article has been reprinted with permission from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The article first appeared in the March 2006 Special Feature issue of the ANSI Reporter, the quarterly newsmagazine of the American National Standards Institute.

ANSI Reporter (AR): *As a key figure in the origination of the NTTAA, what was the driving force behind the drafting of the Act, and what were the expected benefits of its passage?*

James Turner: ANSI was the organization that first introduced me and others on Capitol Hill to the merits of voluntary consensus standards, but the climate for change was set when in 1993 Secretary of Defense Bill Perry pushed hard to get the Department of Defense out of the MilSpecs business to the extent possible. This, in turn, required the Defense Department to rely much more heavily on voluntary consensus standards. It was obvious that these changes were increasing efficiency and saving money at the Department of Defense so we began examining the merits of bringing voluntary consensus standards to the fore at civilian agencies as well. What we hoped to accomplish was to have the public and private sectors joining together to develop and implement one set of ground rules for their commercial activities. We hoped that this would lead to easier, faster, less expensive procurements and to regulations that were grounded in the consensus best practices of the private sector.

AR: *Who were some of the other partners that worked to move the NTTAA forward? What would you say was the nature of our legislators' understanding of standards ten years ago, and how has this changed?*

Turner: Former Technology Subcommittee Chairman and current Ambassador to OECD Connie Morella was the chief sponsor of the bill which became law. She was joined in the introduction of the bill by Congressmen Bob Walker, George Brown, and John Tanner. Ben Wu was her chief staffer on the bill. The late Jon Paugh from the Department of Commerce Technology Administration was invaluable in making sure the bill was written correctly and met the needs of the various agencies. The standards community provided support from outside the government. This was an era when the government and the standards community had very strong leaders both inside and outside the government including Sergio Mazza, Arati Prabhakar and Mary Good.

"Standards is not an issue that Members of Congress tend to know much about . However, they are quick to studies and rise to the occasion ... when the time comes for them to legislate in a specific area."

Standards is not an issue that Members of Congress tend to know much about. However, they are quick to studies and rise to the occasion in this and a million other areas when the time comes for them to legislate in a specific area. This makes it very important for the standards community to be well represented in Washington. I don't ever remember a time when there were more knowledgeable and active people representing the standards community. While overall, knowledge of the senior members has increased concerning standards, it is because the standards community's issues are being raised in an intelligent way and they have had to deal with the *Standards Development Organization Improvement Act* relatively recently. The warm, cooperative response we received as we moved that legislation through the legislative process to me is a good measure of just how far we have come in raising the visibility of voluntary consensus standards.

Continued on next page

AR: *What were some of the challenges in getting the NTTAA approved?*

Turner: The biggest challenge in getting NTTAA signed into law was timing. Despite 1995-96 being one of the most partisan times in my memory, we did not have any huge fights as we moved the legislation forward. Good ideas were accepted and the legislation was improved. Ben Wu deserves a lot of credit for this.

However, it is important to remember that a bill being signed into law is the halfway point in getting a policy established. We worked much harder and had to deal with a much wider range of concerns as OMB, under the guidance of Virginia Huth, put together the version of OMB Circular A-119 that reflected the legislation. When the draft regulations went out for comment, groups who had been silent during the legislative process learned about the legislation and made their concerns heard. After a couple additional years of hard work, we had a regulation that is not perfect, but which has stood the test of time.

AR: *During the past ten years, tremendous progress has been made in the cooperative standardization efforts of industry and government, and millions of dollars have been saved by mitigating overlap and duplication. In your view, how can public/private partnerships build on the success of the NTTAA and be further improved?*

Turner: The biggest change that has happened in the standards world and elsewhere since the passage of the NTTAA is the creation of the Internet and related software. It is now possible to share everything related to standards anywhere around the world in real time and to put together groups that could not be put together before. The standards community has made major strides in reducing the cycle time for standards development by using the Internet, but this is just one small part of the way our world needs to change to respond to these new technologies.

Let me describe one of many examples. The Firestone/Ford Explorer deaths and tire recall is an example of how we dealt with problems before the Internet. Firestone made tires according to specifications that were treated as accessories rather than an integral part of the success of the vehicle. Tire repair shops had to have seen defective tires. Department of Motor Vehicles had to have failed some of these vehicles during inspection. It took a few fatalities for the crisis to get to the attention of senior corporate management and federal regulators.

Let's think about what we could do with an expanded supply and safety chain now that we have the Internet and the role standards could play. Federal and state regulatory agencies and the Department of Motor Vehicles should participate in standards development alongside the tire manufacturers, the car companies, and all other interested parties until we got to the point where the standard meets all industry and government needs. The new standards related to tires could define normal wear throughout the life of the tire and could specify how the tire is manufactured and tracked throughout its life. Department of Motor Vehicles and tire shops would be then measuring tire wear in the manner most useful to the tire and auto industries. Data would be instantaneously shared rather than dumped. The information could be analyzed by the tire manufacturers or others in accordance with standards that the regulators had signed off on using AI [artificial intelligence] software to identify unusual patterns just like credit card companies do to detect potentially fraudulent purchases that don't match a consumer's prior spending practices. Then the dealer or the customer's repair shop could email the customer to get them into the shop as quickly as possible and the tire manufacturer could use the data for R&D or to avoid similar problems in the future. With luck, major recalls would be a thing of the past and overall safety of autos would go up dramatically when other components of the safety inspection were geared in a similar fashion by the government to the public's well-being and by the company to the demands of the marketplace including product improvement. This also would lead to a complete rethinking of how industry, government and consumers interact.

AR: *Thank you. Are there any other thoughts you would like to share with our readers?*

Turner: We are just beginning the process of integrating the huge increase in computing and communications power into our daily lives. If software and applications could keep up with the increased capacity of computers and communications equipment, our productivity would be increasing much faster than its current three percent. Moreover, Moore's law will accelerate rather than decelerate in the coming decade. More inclusive, faster, and more relevant procedures for the development and use of standards are the key to this future.

WHY SHOULD GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AT THE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS ADOPT VOLUNTARY CONSENSUS STANDARDS DEVELOPED INTHE PRIVATE SECTOR?

According to OMB Circular A-119 — Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities: "The use of [voluntary consensus] standards, whenever practicable and appropriate, is intended to achieve the following goals:

- Eliminate the cost to the Government of developing its own standards and decrease the cost of goods procured and the burden of complying with agency regulation.
- Provide incentives and opportunities to establish standards that serve national needs.
- Encourage long-term growth for U.S. enterprises and promote efficiency and economic competition through harmonization of standards.
- Further the policy of reliance upon the private sector to supply Government needs for goods and services."

— Excerpt from the NIST NTTAA Frequently Asked Questions page (http://ts.nist.gov/ts/htdocs/210/nttaa/nttaa-qa.htm)

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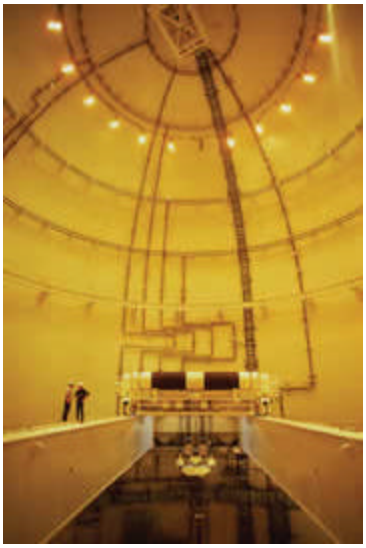
Committee on Nuclear Fuel Cycle Approves Two New Standards

ASTM International Committee C26 on Nuclear Fuel Cycle has approved two new standards, both under the jurisdiction of Subcommittee C26.05 on Methods of Test.

C 1637, Test Method for the Determination of Impurities in Plutonium Metal: Acid Digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectroscopy (ICP-MS) Analysis



The approval of C 1637 is part of Subcommittee C26.05's project involving the approach to keeping the analytical methodology used for determining specifications for nuclear materials up to date. This project began in 1990 when the subcommittee decided to develop separate standards from methods that were part of larger multi-method materials specification standards. Once the new test methods are approved, the methods from which they were developed are removed from the larger standard and replaced by a reference to the new document.

This replacement strategy allows materials specification standards to contain a single reference to the needed analytical methods, but allows easier updates to the stand-alone standards. In the case of C 1637, this new standard replaces some of the spectrometric and spectrochemical methods formerly found in ASTM standards C 697, Test Methods for Chemical, Mass Spectrometric, and Spectrochemical Analysis of Nuclear-Grade Plutonium Dioxide Powders and Pellets; C 758, Test Methods for Chemical, Mass Spectrometric, Spectrochemical, Nuclear, and Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear-Grade Plutonium Metal; and C 759, Test Methods for Chemical, Mass Spectrometric, Spectrochemical, Nuclear, and Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear-Grade Plutonium Nitrate Solutions.

C 1637 will be primarily used by producers of plutonium oxide, metals and nitrate solutions to determine impurities that are specified in Test Methods C 697, C 758 and C 759.

Contact:
Technical Information: Alex Martinez, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Santa Fe, N.M., Phone: 505/667-7759.

C 1638, Guide for the Determination of Iodine-129 in Uranium Oxide

Guide C 1638 covers the determination of iodine-129 in uranium oxide by gamma-ray spectrometry. Users may include U.S. Department of Energy sites that are dispositioning excess uranium to waste sites. Although there is no specification for the levels of I-129 in fuel, waste disposal sites may set limits due to the potential mobility of iodine in the environment. This guide may be used to ensure the I-129 content meets the waste site requirements. According to Donna Beals, Savannah River National Laboratory, Cogema in France is currently testing C 1638 for use at its facility.

Beals notes that users of the new standard can forward any comments on it to her for possible incorporation into future editions of the standard. Beals also says that, if any user needs to turn the guide into a test method, the subcommittee would be happy to help. In order to do this, a standard to be used to test bias would need to be identified and sufficient samples would be needed to perform a precision study.

All interested parties are invited to participate in the standards developing activities of Committee C26. //

Contact:

Technical Information: Donna Beals, Savannah River National Laboratory, Aiken, S.C.
Phone: 803/725-0847

ASTM staff: Jeff Adkins
Phone: 610/832-9738

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Renewable Portfolio Standards Help Wind Industry to Sail

AWEA Convenes Workshop on RPS Design and Implementation

New York March 8, 2006

In **t**he **U**nited **S**tates, wind power is the fastest growing form of electricity generation. In 2005, more than 2,400 megawatts of wind energy were added to the nation's power grid, and it is expected that the market will continue to grow in 2006. According to the American Windy Energy Assocation (AWEA), an ANSI (American National Standards Institute) member and accredited standards developer, the growth in the market is largely due to federal support over the past three years through the renewal of tax credits for wind energy.

A renewable portfolio standard (RPS) is a market-driven policy set by federal or state governments that helps to sustain renewable energy markets like the wind industry. An RPS requires that a percentage of electricity be derived from renewable sources, such as wind, solar, biomass, or geothermal energy. By setting the level of the standard and its rate of increase over time, a properly-designed and implemented RPS encourages the growth and competitiveness of renewable energy markets. An RPS can enable long-term contracts and financing for the renewable energy industry and fuel lower renewable energy costs.

Renewable portfolio standards require electricity generators or retailers to prove, through ownership of renewable energy credits (RECs), that they have achieved a certain percentage of renewable energy generation. Government involvement is limited to monitoring compliance, certifying credits, and imposing any necessary penalties. It is up to investors and generators to decide how to meet the requirement; they must determine the type of energy and technology they will use, as well as the price and terms of the contract.

AWEA convened a two-day seminar this week in Chicago, IL, to explore the legislative, regulatory, and business issues relating to RPSs. The workshop, *Business and Regulatory Challenges and Solutions*, was designed to educate all RPS stakeholders on how to design and implement an effective RPS within legislative and regulatory requirements. Key points of focus included emerging RPS design elements; the costs and benefits of implementation; the impact of state policies on wind development and contracting; and the impact of an RPS on utilities and wind developers. Discussions highlighted developments and challenges at the state and regional level.

There are currently wind turbine installations in thirty of the nation's states. AWEA estimates that the wind energy facilities now in place in the U.S. can provide enough electricity to support 2.3 million American households while displacing more than 15 million tons of carbon dioxide annually. Wind power, which generates energy without using fuel, requires no mining or drilling, and produces no toxic waste. If the U.S. wind energy market meets the 40% growth estimate for 2006, the resulting 3,400 megawatts of added energy could power up to 1,020,000 more U.S. households.

Technical Standards Manager Spotlight

Adeliza Cordis, Technical Standards Manager, Natinal Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Livermore Site Office (LSO), Livermore, California

Adeliza **C**ordis began working for the Department of Energy (DOE) National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) Oakland Operations Office in August 2001 as the Quality Assurance (QA) Program Manager. In December 2002, after the NNSA reorganization, she joined the NNSA Livermore Site Office (LSO) at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) to continue her job as the Quality Assurance Program Manager. As the Quality Assurance Program Manager she provides oversight to LLNL's Quality Assurance Program.

Since coming to NNSA Adeliza has had many accomplishments. She wrote the Quality Assurance Program Plan for the NNSA

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Oakland Operations Office and supported the DOE Berkeley and Stanford Site Offices in their Quality Assurance oversight activities. Also at the Oakland Office she supported the Human Resources Division in writing and completing the Technical Qualification requirements for the QA Technical Qualification Program.

"The new version is very user-friendly and makes my job a lot easier!"
Adeliza's comment on RevCom 5.1

Adeliza Cordis

In addition to her role in Quality Assurance, Adeliza has been the Technical Standards Manager at the Livermore Site Office for two years. She enjoys working with Technical Standards Program staff and subject matter experts. She is also pleased with the implementation of RevCom 5.1. "The new version is very user-friendly and makes my job a lot easier!" said Adeliza.

Adeliza previously worked for the Department of Defense in Sunnyvale, California, as the technical supervisor of a team in the Operations Group where she enjoyed mentoring and training subordinates in the engineering program. Prior to her job in Sunnyvale, she worked at the Department of Defense in San Bruno, California, and at Bechtel Power Corporation in Maryland and California. Adeliza has a Bachelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering from Far Eastern University, Manila, Philippines; an Engineering and Contracting Certificate from the Air Force Institute of Technology, Air University; and a Post Bachelor's Degree leading to a Masters Degree in Structural Engineering from George Washington University.

On a personal note, Adeliza was born and raised in Manila, Philippines. Currently she lives in Danville, California. Outside of her work life she enjoys ballroom dancing with her husband, camping in Yosemite and walking. She loves her Golden Retriever Bantay and refers to him as "her baby."

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Stacy Leistner
American National Standards Institute
(212) 642-4931

Diane Thompson
Standards Engineering Society
(301) 754-0249

World Standards Day 2006 in Washington, DC Celebrates Standards and Partnerships

New York, NY, August 1, 2006 – The U.S. celebration of World Standards Day 2006 will be held on Wednesday, October 11, at the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center in Washington, DC. Although largely invisible to consumers, standards play an important role in everyday life. They enable efficient commerce and ensure that products and services meet agreed-upon specifications and perform as described.

World Standards Day began as recognition of the founding of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) on October 14, 1946. Since the initial celebration in 1970, the event has grown to include special gatherings and events around the globe.

The U.S. celebration will bring together more than 200 business professionals, government leaders, industry experts, scientists, academia, and consumers to honor the collaborative efforts of standards and conformity assessment professionals across a broad range of industry sectors. The 2006 theme, "Standards Build Partnerships," draws attention to the strengthening relationships between government and industry in the areas of standards and regulations.

Activities begin with an evening reception and exhibition showcasing the work of standards developing organizations, government bodies and other groups. During the ensuing banquet and ceremony the 2006 Ronald H. Brown Standards Leadership Award will be presented to Constance A. Morella, U.S. Ambassador to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. A former member of the U.S. House of Representatives and a senior member of its Committee on Science, Ms. Morella is widely recognized for her instrumental role in securing approval of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)—a landmark legislation that represents a key partnership between the public and private sectors—by Congress and the President in 1996. The

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winners of the 2006 World Standards Day Paper Competition will also be announced and presented with their awards.

For additional information or to register, please visit www.wsd-us.org. Advance registration is required.

About the Planning Committee

The U.S. Celebration of World Standards Day Planning Committee consists of representatives from more than 25 major companies, professional and technical societies, trade associations, standards developing organizations and government agencies. The event is co-chaired by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The Standards Engineering Society (SES) serves as the 2006 administrating organization. The reception will be sponsored by the U.S. National Committee to the International Electrotechnical Commission (USNC/IEC) in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the IEC.

ANSI Press Release about NSSN Search Engine

ANSI Announces Improved Search Engine for Standards

Redesigned NSSN Search Engine Simplifies Standards Search

Inserted by Satish Khanna (P.E), General Editor, Office of Nuclear & Facility Safety Policy, (EH-22)

NEW YORK, August 8, 2006 - The **A**merican **N**ational **S**tandards **I**nstitute (ANSI), coordinator of the U.S. voluntary consensus standardization system, has launched a new version of its NSSN vertical search engine for national, foreign, regional and international standards and regulatory documents. Major enhancements include additional content; a streamlined, user-friendly design; greater speed; improved search functionality; and results filtering and display options.

First launched in 1997, the NSSN: A National Resource for Global Standards (http://www.nssn.org) is a cooperative partnership between ANSI, U.S. private-sector standards organizations, government agencies and international standards organizations. The site has become the leading provider of technical data and information about developments in the global standardization arena.

The redesign was based on extensive consumer research to make it easier to find standards and related documents and to identify points of contact for standards developing organizations. Simple and advanced search options assist users in searching for standards by title, document number, key word or developer. More than 270,000 records are indexed with links to download the documents from the ANSI electronic Standards Store (<http://www.webstore.ansi.org/ansidocstore/default.asp>) or from other standards developers or resellers. Users can also create and manage customized user-profile accounts to monitor updates on standards activities in areas of personal interest.

"As more groups enter the standard-setting arena, it has become harder to distinguish who is doing what, why they are doing it, and for what customer," said S. Joe Bhatia, ANSI president and CEO. "The NSSN was developed because an online warehouse of data on standards and specifications was needed. It was enhanced because we are committed to delivering online services that are fast and easy to use."

ANSI is engaging new data content providers-including consortia and other forums-to expand the range of standards metadata housed on the NSSN.

ANSI is a private non-profit organization whose mission is to enhance U.S. global competitiveness and the American quality of life by promoting, facilitating, and safeguarding the integrity of the voluntary standardization and conformity assessment system. Its membership is comprised of businesses, professional societies and trade associations, standards developers, government agencies, and consumer and labor organizations. The Institute represents the diverse interests of more than 125,000 companies and organizations and 3.5 million professionals world wide.

The Institute is the official U.S. representative to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and, via the U.S. National Committee, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), and is a U.S. representative to the International Accreditation Forum (IAF). ANSI currently has offices in New York City and Washington, DC.

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Topical Committee Developments

(By M. Norman. Schwartz, Office of Nuclear & Facility Safety Policy)

Nothing to report under this section.

Welcome Aboard the TSMC!

(By M. Norman. Schwartz, Office of Nuclear & Facility Safety Policy)

The **T**echnical **S**tandards **M**anagers (TSMs) are the backbone of the DOE Technical Standards Program! These knowledgeable individuals serve as their organization's standards point of contact and contribute to the coordination of Department-wide TSP activities. A great deal of their work time is spent in assuring that standards activities take place in a manner that will promote safe, economical, and efficient operations locally and across the DOE complex.

With nearly 90 active and mobile people involved in TSM activities, it can be a daunting task just to keep up with the retirements and reassignments affecting the TSM roster. This "Welcome Aboard" feature is designed to introduce you to the new TSMs and help you keep abreast of the rapidly changing make-up of the Technical Standards Managers' Committee (TSMC).

The following is the recent change in the membership list:

Rosa T. Murr (New TSM)
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Jan M. Penny (Replaces Earlie Rose, Jr. as TSM)
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STANDARDS ACTIONS

1.0 DOE STANDARDS ACTIONS

The complete list of all DOE Technical Standards projects and their status is available on the Technical Standards Program (TSP) web page at http://www.eh.doe.gov/techstds/. To access these standards, go to our web page, click on "DOE Technical Standards," then choose Projects, Approved Standards, Recently Approved Standards, or Drafts for Review, as appropriate, on the left frame of the page.

1.1 New Projects and DOE Technical Standards in Revision

No entries were received in August 2006.

1.2 DOE Technical Standards Posted in RevCom for TSP

Your Technical Standards Manager (TSM) will initiate requests for specific reviewers to comment on these drafts. The list of TSMs can be found at: http://www.eh.doe/techstds/contact/stdmgrs.html. **The full text of these documents are available for comment at RevCom for TSP (http://standards.doe.gov/login.jsp) accessed from the TSP website.**

The following entries were received in August 2006:

- *Illness and Injury Surveillance Program Guidelines*, August 01, 2006: Project No. OCSH-0005. Contact Jasmine Kenney, Phone: 301-903-4018

1.3 DOE Technical Standards in Reaffirmation

No entries were received in August 2006.

1.4 DOE Technical Standards Change Notices

No entries were received in August 2006.

1.5 DOE Technical Standards Published

The following entries were received in August 2006:

- *Chemical Management Handbook (Volume 2 of 3),* DOE-HDBK-1139-2006: Project No. SAFT-0109.

2.0 NON-GOVERNMENT STANDARDS ACTIONS

2.1 American National Standards Institute

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) publishes coordination activities of non-Government standards (NGS) weekly in ANSI Standards Action. Recent electronic copies are available on the ANSI Web Site at: http://www.ansi.org/news_publications/periodicals/standards_action/standards_action.aspx?menuid=7.

Refer to ANSI Standards Action for the complete list of changes and new publications, standards developing organizations, and information about submitting comments. Electronic delivery of selected documents is available through ANSI at: http://webstore.ansi.org/ansidocstore/default.asp.

ANSI also lists standards actions on new and revised American National Standards and International Standards Organization (ISO) Standards.

2.2 American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)

ASME lists recently published standards on the ASME web site at: http://catalog.asme.org/home.cfm?Category=CS. Refer to the ASME web site for the complete list of changes and new publications, standards developing organizations, and information about submitting comments.

ASME maintains monthly updates of drafted new standards as well as revised drafts of current standards, to meet new requirements at: http://cstools.asme.org/csconnect/PublicReviewpage.cfm.

A respective "Comment Period End Date" follows each listed document.

2.3 ASTM International

The listing of approved ASTM standards actions during August 2006 is accessible at http://www.astm.org/cgi-bin/SoftCart.exe/SNEWS/AUGUST_2006/acta_aug06.html?E+mystore. Refer to the ASTM web site for the complete list of new publications.

2.4 American Nuclear Society (ANS)

The ANS "What's New" web page at http://www.ans.org/standards/new/ lists recently initiated projects, as well as ANS standards approved in recent years.

2.5 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

The August 2006 NFPA News lists NFPA standards available for comment, newly proposed standards, newly issued standards, and the call for members on committees. View it at: http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files//PDF/NFPA%20News/nfpanews0806.pdf.

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THE STANDARDS FORUM & STANDARDS ACTIONS

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